

一、 (60%) 选择题, 每题两分

1. C、D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D
7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. D 12. A

二、 (10%)

动量守恒

$$\hbar\vec{k}_1 + \hbar\vec{k}_2 = \vec{0} + \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{k}_1 = -\vec{k}_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda \\ \nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu \end{cases}$$

能量守恒

$$2h\nu = 2m_e c^2 \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{m_e c^2}{2\pi\hbar} = \frac{0.511\text{MeV}}{2\pi \cdot 6.58211899 \times 10^{-22}\text{MeV} \cdot \text{s}} = 1.24 \times 10^{20}\text{Hz}$$
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = 0.0243\text{\AA}$$

三、 (10%)

第一激发态 $n = 2$

折合质量

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{m_e} + \frac{1}{m_e}} = \frac{1}{2}m_e$$

玻尔量子化条件 (3分)

$$\mu v r = n\hbar$$

库仑力等于离心力 (3分)

$$\frac{\mu v^2}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

解出 (4分)

$$r = \frac{8\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2} n^2 = \frac{32\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2}$$

四、 (10%)

单球面的焦距

$$\Phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{n' - n}{r}, \quad f' = \frac{n'}{\Phi}, \quad f = \frac{n}{\Phi}$$

左侧球面

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{n-1}{a}, \quad f_1 = \frac{1}{\Phi_1} = \frac{a}{n-1}, \quad f'_1 = \frac{n}{\Phi_1} = \frac{na}{n-1}$$

右侧球面

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{1-n}{-a} = \frac{n-1}{a}, \quad f_2 = \frac{n}{\Phi_2} = \frac{na}{n-1}, \quad f'_2 = \frac{1}{\Phi_1} = \frac{a}{n-1}$$

取左侧入射平行光, 一次成像于右侧

$$s'_1 = f'_1 = \frac{na}{n-1}$$

处。二次成像的物距是

$$s_2 = 2a - \frac{na}{n-1} = \frac{n-2}{n-1}a$$

二次成像时的成像公式给出

$$\frac{n}{\frac{n-1}{n-1}a} + \frac{1}{\frac{n-2}{n-1}a} = 1$$
$$s'_2 = \frac{2-n}{2(n-1)}a$$

像方焦点在球心右侧距离

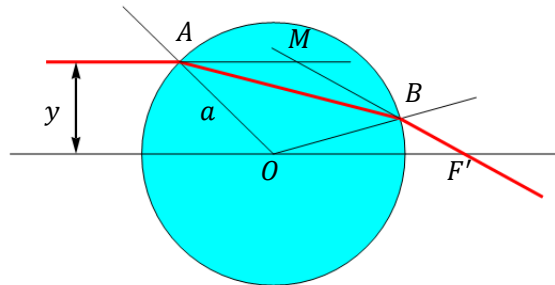
$$a + s'_2 = \frac{n}{2(n-1)}a$$

处。

由对称性，物方焦点在球心左侧距离

$$\frac{n}{2(n-1)}a$$

处。



考虑从左侧沿光轴方向入射的平行光束。对近轴光线，第一次折射的入射角为

$$\arcsin \frac{y}{a} \approx \frac{y}{a}$$

由折射定律得折射角为

$$\angle BAO = \frac{y}{na}$$

第二次折射的入射角是

$$\angle ABO = \angle BAO = \frac{y}{na}$$

折射角是 $\frac{y}{a}$ 。于是

$$\angle BF'O = \frac{y}{a} - \angle BOF' = \frac{y}{a} - \left[\pi - \frac{y}{a} - \left(\pi - 2\frac{y}{na} \right) \right] = \frac{2(n-1)y}{na}$$

M点与F'点的水平距离是像方焦距，

$$f' = \frac{y}{\tan \frac{2(n-1)y}{na}} \approx \frac{na}{2(n-1)}$$

所以像方主点在球心。由对称性，物方主点也在球心，物方焦距 $f = f'$ 。